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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Alston, Leonard. *The White Man's Work in Asia and Africa.* Pp. ix, 136. Price, \$1.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907.

This little volume of four chapters is one of the most important discussions of the relations existing between "higher" and "lower" races the reviewer has seen. Most of the author's life has been spent among other races, and he has evidently profited by his observations. He enjoins sympathetic study of the development of alien institutions and care in opposing them, whether from the standpoint of civil or missionary administration. Social change involves the possibility of great loss. To too large a degree the darker races have been looked upon as mere means to wealth production, the bulk of which the white man has sought as his share. Administrative problems are paralleled by ethico-religious problems. No one interested in civil administration of colonies, or in foreign mission work can afford to overlook this modest essay.

Alymer-Small, S. *Electrical Railroading.* Pp. 924. Price, \$3.50. Chicago: F. J. Drake & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Anson, W. R. *The Law and Custom of the Constitution.* Vol. 2, part 1. Pp. xv, 283. Price, \$3.40. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Reserved for later notice.

Arner, G. B. L. *Consanguineous Marriages in the American Population.* Pp. 99. Price 75 cents. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

Under the above title, Dr. Arner has given us an interesting statistical study of the effects of inbreeding, and the author's conclusions are hardly in line with popular belief on the subject. They are as follows: That consanguinity in the parents "has no perceptible influence" upon the number of children or their sex ratio, and "little, if any, direct effect upon the physical or mental condition of the offspring." That "the most important physiological effect of consanguineous marriage is to intensify any or all inheritable family characteristics or peculiarities by double inheritance,"—wherefore, it is to the interest of society that the physically and mentally defective should not be allowed to marry and propagate their kind. But, on the other hand, the logical conclusion is reached that "in the absence of degenerative tendencies the higher qualities of mind and body are similarly intensified by marriage between highly endowed members of the same family."

An excellent bibliography at the close of the book will prove helpful to those who would pursue the subject further.

Australia, Official Year Book of, 1901-07 Pp. 931. Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co., 1908.

Baldwin, C. W. *Geography of the Hawaiian Islands*. Pp. 125. Price, 60 cents. New York: American Book Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Baldwin, W. A. *Industrial-Social Education*. Pp. 147. Price, \$1.50. Springfield, Mass.: Milton-Bradley Company.

Reserved for later notice.

Barker, J. E. *Modern Germany*. Pp. viii, 583. Price, \$3.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1907.

The author of "Modern Germany," Mr. J. Ellis Barker, has more often written over the pseudonym O. Eltzbacher. The second edition "very greatly enlarged and completely revised and brought up-to-date" appeared in 1907. The volume is a comprehensive one dealing with the political and economic problems, the tariff and domestic policy, the ambitions, and causes of the success of the German people. It goes without saying that any one-volume account of the political and economic institutions and social life of Germany must be content with a general and more or less superficial treatment of the topics considered. Mr. Barker's style is that of the magazine writer rather than that of the book-maker; indeed, several parts of the book had already appeared in journals before they were published in book form. The book, however, is to be commended because it contains a large amount of information and gives what may, on the whole, be considered to be an impartial estimate of Germany.

Beers, C. W. *A Mind that Found Itself*. Pp. vii, 363. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Blewett, G. J. *The Study of Nature and the Vision of God*. Pp. 358. Price, \$1.75. Toronto: William Briggs, 1907.

This valuable work is concerned with a two-fold opposition of fundamental philosophic tendencies: that between idealism and mysticism, and that between abstract and concrete idealism. The first two essays deal with the main antithesis itself; the one outlining the idealistic position which in its method of apprehending the true nature of reality is made to move from the world to God, without forgetting the world from which it started; the other tracing the development of mysticism, as interpreted by Spinoza, which in its method "leaves the world behind." The history of Christendom, is considered as representing the conflicts of these two tendencies.

The remaining essays are studies in the history of idealism, with reference to Plato, Erigena and St. Thomas. The philosophical and theological value of this work lies in its reconciliation of the world as it appears to the demand that it shall be seen as framed throughout for the realization of a supreme purpose. To Plato is given the credit for making the first systematic application of this principle, and the manner in which Kant revived

it and the more recent philosophers have applied it is logically, but rather verbosely, outlined.

Bloomfield, J. K. *The Oneidas*. Pp. 395. Price, \$2.00. New York: Alden Brothers, 1907.

The author gives a very sympathetic and appreciative account of the career of the Oneida tribe of Indians. His chief interest is in the religious work done among them. One learns very little of the social organization or daily life either under the older régime or to-day in Wisconsin. Much extraneous matter is introduced and there is little evidence of critical judgment in dealing with sources of evidence. There are some eighty illustrations.

Blum, I., and Giese E. *Wierschliessen wir unsere Kolonien*. Pp. 136. Berlin: D. Reimer.

Bowie, A. J., Jr. *Practical Irrigation*. Pp. 232. New York: McGraw Publishing Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Brémond, V. C. *L'Irresponsabilité Parlementaire en France*. Pp. 124. Paris: University of Marseilles, 1908.

Brown, W. M. *The Crucial Race Question*. Pp. xxvi, 323. Price, \$1.15. Little Rock: The Arkansas Churchman's Publishing Co., 1907.

When the Bishop of the Episcopal Church in a great state discusses "where and how shall the color line be drawn?" one naturally expects a broad-minded argument. The reader is disheartened therefore to find an opening prayer on behalf of "this poor, helpless people," and the belief of the author that he has a solution for the race problem stated in the introduction. The author has come to the conclusion that the Episcopal Church should appoint colored bishops and create a separate church for the negroes. In this there is nothing new, for the Baptist and Methodist denominations long ago took similar action. This proposal may be wise—the Lambeth Conference this last summer, it is to be noted, opposed such separation—but that it therefore follows that in all activities there should be segregation of the races is absurd. Yet this is the position to which the bishop reverts at the end of the various chapters. The title of the book is, therefore, very misleading. The only topic really under discussion is the "Arkansas plan" providing for a separation in the church. In so far it is worthy of serious attention on the part of the members of the sect.

Cambridge Modern History. Vol. V. Pp. xxxi, 971. Price, \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Campbell, R. J. *Neutral Rights and Obligations in the Anglo-Boer War*. Pp. 149. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1908.

Castelein, A. *The Congo State*. Pp. 273. London: David Nutt, 1908.

The author is a priest, who writes in defense of the Belgian government of the Congo. His book is written on the same lines as that of Prof. Starr

on "The Truth About the Congo," though it is a more *ex parte* argument. The critics of the Congo are held to be chiefly envious British imperialists. They criticise in the Congo what passes unnoticed in the British colonies. It is better for the blacks to work to aid in the development of the country than to engage in internecine wars. The author speaks of what he has seen, but is not unprejudiced in his interpretations.

Chaddock, R. E. *Ohio Before 1850*. Pp. 156. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1908.

Cleveland, F. A. *The Bank and the Treasury*. New edition. Pp. xl, 371. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

This is a new edition of the weighty treatise by Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, professor of finance in the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, New York University. The volume is enlarged by a new introduction forty pages in length dealing with events since 1905, the date of the first edition.

Dr. Cleveland finds the principal cause of the panic of 1907 in the under-capitalization of the banks. In 1897 the proportion of capital, surplus, and undivided profits to individual deposit obligations was as 1 to 1.92; in 1906 this proportion reached 1 to 2.79. He writes: "The amount of capital needed by a bank is such amount as is necessary to provide it with its office equipment and with an adequate money-reserve. If the capital of a bank is not sufficient to do this with safety, then it is under-capitalized." The author estimates that it would require about \$1,000,000,000 additional capital to bring the banks of this country up to this standard. This diagnosis and remedy are rather novel. Most of the authorities have recommended other measures than the "capitalization of reserve" in order to make a stable basis for bank-credit. The guarantee of bank deposits to prevent sudden withdrawals of cash, the privilege of note-issue on easier terms to supply emergency needs for cash thus preventing drafts on cash reserves, and other measures have been advocated to accomplish the purpose. It is not likely that Dr. Cleveland's remedy will be accepted by many students of finance as an adequate measure. The author believes that the United States Treasury provides all the necessary facilities of a central bank.

Colson, C. *Cours D'Economie Politique*. Vol. VI, *Les Travaux Publics et les Transports*. Pp. 528. Price, 6 fr. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1907.

The sixth volume of *Cours D'Economie Politique* deals with public works and transportation; the other five volumes treat respectively of (I) the general theory of economic phenomena, (II) labor and labor questions, (III) capital, natural agents and immaterial goods, (IV) industry, commerce and distribution, and (V) public finance.

The sixth and concluding volume of the series discusses public works and transportation in eight chapters. The work starts out with the theory of transportation charges and tolls, followed by a description of the length and location of the principal waterways of France, Great Britain, Germany and the United States. The third chapter considers the traffic of inland

waterways and the costs of transportation upon them. Chapter four describes and passes judgment upon the various systems of transportation charges. There is a chapter upon competition and combination, upon the relation of the state to private industries, and upon the financial relations between the government and concessionaires. There is also a brief discussion of the distribution of water and gas and of measures to prevent the contamination of streams.

The author's treatment throughout is descriptive and analytical rather than critical. The book is conservative and reliable. It contains a large amount of information which will be appreciated both as a reference work and as a treatise to be given careful study.

Coolidge, A. C. *The United States as a World Power.* Pp. 385. New York: Macmillan Co., 1908.

This series of essays was first delivered at the Sorbonne, in Paris, as the Harvard lectures on the Hyde foundation. They bear at numerous points the evidence that they were prepared for a European rather than an American audience. The first hundred pages are given to presenting the national background from which our foreign affairs must be viewed, and would probably be omitted from an account of our foreign policy intended only for American readers. The later chapters depart from the usual arrangement followed—the discussion of the various events of our foreign policy since 1898—to give an estimate of our present relations with our various neighbors. To make clear our position the different historical events leading up to the present situations are reviewed in each case. The book is interesting in style and gives a more synthetic view of our present international relations than is generally received from volumes with similar titles. Occasionally deference is paid to the prejudices of the author's audience. In the chapter on our relations to France, our diplomatic disagreements, including the Maximilian episode, are pressed into a single paragraph. There are several thrusts in the chapter on Germany, also, which may have a similar explanation. The acute criticisms of American shortcomings are made in a way that can be heartily appreciated by Americans as well as Frenchmen. The book is not intended as a purely historical discussion but as an interpretation and appreciation of our present international position. It fulfils its object well.

Cresson, W. P. *Persia: The Awakening East.* Pp. 275. Price, \$3.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1908.

Mr. Cresson, by the character of this book, successfully proves his contention that Lord Curzon's monumental work on Persia has not entirely pre-empted the field. This volume is a decidedly interesting portrayal of conditions in a country which has lately been prominent in the eyes of the world, but most readers will, nevertheless, probably finish the reading of the book with a feeling of disappointment.

The title apparently holds forth the promise of discussing the awakening of Persia, or at least the evidence of its being awakened by recent events. The general absence of such a discussion creates the sense of something lack-

ing. It is true enough that the personal description of Persian regions, life and so on, makes a highly entertaining volume—a volume well written and well illustrated, but Mr. Cresson does not live up to his avowed purpose as indicated by his title and his introductory statements.

Here and there casual references are made to modern progress in Persia, the most important being the discussion of the Bagdad railway and its possibilities. To have brought all these casual statements together in a single final chapter would have been vastly more satisfactory.

Cunningham, W. *Growth of English Industry and Commerce.* 2 vols., 4th edition. Pp. 1, 1039. Price, \$5.25. Cambridge: University Press. New York: Putnam's Sons.

Professor Cunningham brought out the fourth edition of Volume II of his authoritative work on the "Growth of English Industry and Commerce," in 1907. This volume, printed in two parts, covers the period since the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth. The fourth edition of volume I appeared in 1905. It is interesting to note that the first edition of Professor Cunningham's great work was published in 1882, twenty-five years before the appearance of the latest revision. In preparing the third edition for the press the author practically rewrote his volumes; but in this latest revision only minor changes were necessary. Only two of the sections, one dealing with "The Sinking of Capital in Land," and the other with "Importance of Tillage in the 17th Century," were rewritten. That only this small amount of revision was deemed necessary is evidence of the scholarly accuracy and true perspective that characterize the author's earlier work. As Professor Cunningham states, the subject of economic history has received much attention during the past six years and numerous valuable monographs on special topics have appeared in France, Germany, England and America. There have also been numerous valuable local studies made throwing sidelights upon general economic history. It must, accordingly, be with much satisfaction that the author is able to state that "the additional information which has come to hand serves on the whole to illustrate and amplify the views expressed in previous editions of this work."

Daggett, S. *Railroad Reorganization.* Pp. x, 402. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1908.
Reserved for later notice.

Davis, J. W., and S. C. *A Civics for Elementary Schools.* Rev. ed. Pp. xiv, 163. Price, 50 cents. Boston: Educational Publication Company.

Davis, W. T. (Editor). *Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation, 1616-1646.* Pp. xv, 437. Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1908.

A new series of original narratives of early American history, to be reproduced under the auspices of the American Historical Association, has been begun by the publication of Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation, 1606-1646." This volume was edited by William T. Davis, former president

of the Pilgrim Society. While the volume was in the press and before it had been completely printed, Mr. Davis died. The general editor of the series, Professor J. Franklin Jameson, completed the task of publishing the volume. Mr. Davis prepared an introduction of twenty pages containing a biographical sketch of Governor Bradford and an account of the voyage of the *Mayflower*. Bradford's history was begun in 1630 and completed in 1648. This edition comprises numerous foot-notes to make the author's meaning clearer. The volume contains an admirable index.

Dewey, Davis R. *National Problems*. Pp. xiv, 360. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1907.

The twenty-fourth volume of the American Nation Series deals with "National Problems," and is written by Professor Davis R. Dewey, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The editor of this series was wise in selecting for the author of this volume an economist of high standing who has a wide reputation both as a statistician and as a student of practical economic questions. Dr. Dewey's book covers the period from the beginning of 1885 to 1897. During eight of those twelve years President Cleveland was at the head of the National Government and his powerful personal influence had much to do with the attitude of the public towards national questions. The volume discusses, among other things, monetary problems, labor questions, the Isthmian Canal, regulation of railroads, the tariff, the trusts, and our relations with Hawaii and Venezuela. The book is accompanied by eight maps, one of which is a map, in colors, of the United States in 1890.

Dougherty, J. H. *The Electoral System of the United States*. Pp. 420. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In the volume under review, the author soberly presents the perils that have attended the operation of the electoral system of our country and analyzes with a great deal of care the several efforts that have been made by the legislature to avert these perils. After a brief discussion of the present constitutional provisions, he traces the story of the electoral count from 1789 to the scenes in Congress in 1857, and the interpretations which have been given to the inscrutable words "the votes shall then be counted." The Federalist Bill of 1800, the germinal idea from which subsequent rules and enactments sprang, and the history of the Electoral Commission Law of 1877, and the proceedings before the electoral tribunal, are then discussed. He urges that "if the people can be taught the transcendently urgent importance of abolishing a system that was an exotic when it was first adopted, that has never performed its contemplated function, that has been criticised ever since its creation, has become useless, and, what is much worse, dangerous, their wisdom may be trusted to discover the remedy." The required improvement is two-fold: First, the abolition of the electoral office, and, secondly, the adoption of a system which reduces the ultimate count at the seat of government to a simple mathematical computation. Furthermore, all impediments placed between the voter and the result—whether an electoral college or an arbitrary division of the states tend to diminish the voting

power of the individual and prevent some parties from receiving their due share of presidential votes.

Draper, A. S. *Our Children, Our Schools and Our Industries.* Pp. 136
Price, 50 cents. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen, 1908.

The author of this address is the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York. It is a splendid appeal for a reconstruction of our public school system to meet the needs of the great army of boys and girls, who are to be the workers of the next generation. It is just the volume to put into the hands of those who in any way control school affairs. The author is constructive, not satisfied with pointing out evils of the present system, but everywhere suggesting changes which have somewhere been successfully tried.

Dubois, Constance G. *The Religion of the Luiseño Indians of Southern California.* Pp. 187. Price, \$1.25. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1908.

Earle, F. S. *Southern Agriculture.* Pp. 297. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.
Reserved for later notice.

Earp, E. L. *Social Aspects of Religious Institutions.* Pp. 152. Price, 75 cents. New York: Eaton & Mains, 1908.
Reserved for later notice.

Ellis, H. *The Soul of Spain.* Pp. viii, 420. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1908.
Reserved for later notice.

Fairlie, J. A. *Local Government in Counties, Towns and Villages.* Pp. 374. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Century Company, 1908.
This volume is one of the most valuable in the American State Series. Much attention has been given in recent years to municipal government, but local rural government has received little or no attention. In this work Dr. Fairlie has made a careful study of the organization, functions, and accounting of the township. Probably the most valuable portion of the work is contained in Part 4, in which he studies the gradual development of central administrative control over the administration of county and township affairs. Every student of local government in the United States owes Dr. Fairlie a debt of gratitude, not only for his painstaking analysis of existing conditions but for the happy faculty of impressing upon the reader the general principles underlying the growth of local institutions in the United States.

Farman, E. E. *Egypt and Its Betrayal.* Pp. xx, 349. New York: Grafton Press, 1908.

The author having been consul general at Cairo, and later judge of the International Court of Appeals, at Alexandria, is able to write with much authority concerning Egyptian affairs. The account is confined essentially to

Egypt as it was under Hamad Pasha and Tewfik Pasha, the crucial period of its modern history, personal experiences of the author, and a discussion of the spoliation of Egypt by Europeans, mainly the English.

The principal theme of the volume, as indicated by its title, appears to be an arraignment of English activities. The ordinary reader will be somewhat perplexed by the disproportion of space accorded different topics. It is, for example, hard to see why nearly fifty pages should be devoted to a detailed chronicle of every move in the lengthy negotiations to secure an obelisk for New York City, unless it is with a view to insure the author his measure of credit for having assisted in the despoiling of Egyptian antiquities.

The picture drawn of the country's future is far from pleasing, and one which many will be inclined to regard it with skepticism. It is too generally believed that British influence has been beneficial to Egypt for Mr. Farman to carry his whole argument to the contrary. The book is decidedly well worth reading, especially for those already somewhat familiar with the subject, to hear "the other side," if for no other reason.

Franklin, F. *People and Problems*. Pp. 344. Price, \$1.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1908.

In this little volume of addresses and editorials, Mr. Franklin has touched upon a variety of timely topics, which have occupied the public mind for the last thirteen years. As editor of the Baltimore "News" he has had ample opportunity to study the various phases of American life, and in these editorials, we find a distinctly refreshing viewpoint put forth by a thinker of more than usual sympathy and breadth. He rarely fails to hit the nail on the head, and his expositions of fallacies in thought and doctrine are clear and convincing. The dominant note of Mr. Franklin's personality is brought out clearly in his discussion on exact thinking and defects of public discussion in America. He shows how vacuous and unconvincing are all argument and thinking which assume prejudice or inexact statement of fact. Above all, his viewpoint can be readily seen, that of the cool trained observer of passing events, seeing defects in the public thought and public action, and striving to remedy these defects by calm, dispassionate exposition of the various topics of interest at the time.

Gregory, C. N. *Samuel Freeman Miller*. Pp. xii, 217. Iowa City: State Historical Society.

Haines, H. S. *Railway Corporations as Public Servants*. Pp. 233. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.

Mr. Haines has put into book form the lectures delivered by him at the Boston University School of Law, 1907. His lectures at the same institution two years before were incorporated in the volume entitled "Restrictive Railway Legislation." Accordingly the present book extends, and to a certain extent supplements, the work previously published. The subjects treated in this present volume include the nature of a public service, the public benefit conferred by railways, federal legislation, results of governmental regulation,

the reasonableness of railway rates, and allied subjects. In this, as in his previous work, Mr. Haines, although writing from the point of view of a man who has spent his life in the railway service, deals with the relations of the railways to the public with most commendable impartiality. The author is notably open-minded and fair.

Hankins, F. H. *Adolphe Quetelet as Statistician.* Pp. 134. Price, \$1.25. New York: Columbia University Press, 1908.

Hill, F. F. *Decisive Battles of the Law.* Pp. viii, 268. Price, \$2.25. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1907.

This is an interesting book which does not justify its title. The cases, though full of color, and in some instances theatrical, are historic rather than decisive. Some are state cases, only two or three are decisions involving great constitutional principles.

Hunt, G. (Editor). *The Journal of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, by James Madison.* 2 Vols. Pp. xvii, 853. Price, \$6.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

Madison's Journal of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, has been carefully re-edited by Mr. G. Hunt, and republished in two volumes of convenient size. In the introduction to volume one the editor gives the history of the original document prepared by Madison and an account of the various editions of the journal that have been published. Mr. Hunt brings out the fact that the Pinckney plan of the constitution, as published in the John Quincy Adams edition of 1819, was prepared by Pinckney thirty years after the convention, and was a more complete scheme than Pinckney actually submitted to the convention in 1787. Mr. Hunt's edition shows accurately how much Madison, Hamilton, Pinckney and others really contributed to the framing of the constitution as it was finally adopted.

Industries du Caoutchouc et de L'Amiante. Pp. 232. Brussels: J. Lebégue et Cie., 1907.

This official document, by a nameless author, issued by the Belgian Department of Industry and Labor, recognizing the great increase in the use of rubber, its irreplaceable service in existing society and its infinitude of uses, aims to give a comprehensive account of the industry. A comparatively small proportion of the book is given up to the production of the raw material, the greatest attention being given to the qualities of the various kinds and to the technique of manufacture, with a number of excellent illustrations. There is a valuable world map showing the regions where rubber is indigenous.

Ireland, A. *The Province of Burma.* 2 vols. Pp. xxxvii, 1023. Price, \$25.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Reserved for later notice.

James, G. W. *What the White Race May Learn from the Indian.* Pp. 269. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: Forbes & Co., 1908.

The author has had an extensive acquaintance with the Indians of the southwest. In other books he has shown literary ability of no low order.

The present volume contains much that is very good, but there is a very large amount of preaching, which at times is almost ranting, relative to the folly of the white man's customs. The author had an exceptional chance—he has only partly taken advantage of it. His evaluation of many of the habits and customs of the Indians deserves notice. It is a pleasure to note that he knows the Indians so well that he can appreciate customs and virtues different from our own. His account of the life, labor, customs and mental attributes is excellent. The book is valuable and could be read to advantage by all whites. There are many good illustrations.

Kaufmann, E. *Auswärtige Gewalt und Kolonialgewaltung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.* Pp. 243. Price, 5.60 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1908.

Koebel, W. H. *Modern Argentina.* Pp. xv, 380. London: Francis Griffiths, 1907.

In this work the author attempts a popular description of political, social and commercial conditions existing in the Argentine Republic. He has succeeded in writing a popular guide-book, which will be exceedingly useful to those who are contemplating a first trip to South America. The work is an indication of excellent powers of observation and is written in a pleasant conversational style. Throughout the author shows a keen sense of the picturesque, which adds greatly to the interest of the volume. The illustrations are numerous and for the most part, well-chosen. The best chapters of the book are those dealing with the great stock-farms. The author knows these thoroughly and has given a very vivid picture of their peculiar, and in many respects extraordinary, life.

Labor, 24th Annual Report of Bureau of, 1906. Parts 2 and 4. Pp. 1381. Albany: State Department of Labor.

Lavisse, E. *Histoire de France.* Vol. vii, Part II. Pp. 415. Paris: Hachette et Cie.

Reserved for later notice.

Magoffin, R. van D. *A Study of the Topography and Municipal History of Praeueste.* Pp. 101. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1908.

McBeth, Kate C. *The Nez Perces Indians, Since Lewis and Clarke.* Pp. 272. Price, \$1.50. New York: F. H. Revell Co., 1908.

Barring some historical matter, this is a sketch of the life and work of the author and her sister among these Indians for a period of a quarter of a century, and a general account of missionary activities. It contains practically nothing relative to the life of the Indians, but really tells what the white man has done for them, particularly in matters religious, and portrays the development of churches. While the scope of the book is not wide, the history is worth preservation.

McCarthy, J. *A Short History of our Own Times.* Pp. 573. Price, \$1.50. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

McGuire, H., and Christian G. L. *The Confederate Cause and Conduct in the War Between the States.* Pp. 229. Richmond: L. H. Jenkins, 1908. A series of reports given before the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia, an address on Stonewall Jackson, and a paper on the wounding and death of Stonewall Jackson, make up the Confederate cause and conduct in the war between the states. The volume is an attempt to present in three reports, speeches, newspaper clippings and letters, the attitude taken by the South throughout the War of the Rebellion. The writers deal with their subject from a Southern standpoint in showing that the cause of the war rested on the North and that the policy followed by Northern leaders and generals in their campaigns was wholly indefensible.

The work of Northern historians in treating the Civil War, these writers seek to show, has been done from a biased standpoint, and their endeavor is that truthful history shall be placed in Southern schools and colleges.

Moore, F. *The Passing of Morocco.* Pp. 189. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Moore, J. H. *With Speaker Cannon through the Tropics.* Pp. xi, 410, Price, \$2.00. Philadelphia: The Book Print, 1907.

Munsterberg, Hugo. *On The Witness Stand.* Pp. 269. Price, \$1.50. New York: McClure Company, 1908.

An extremely important little volume, which should be read by everyone who has to do with criminal courts or who is interested in problems of crime. It amply proves, if this be necessary, that psychology is to be one of the important social sciences of the future. The chapters on Illusions; The Memory of the Witness; The Detection of Crime; The Traces of Emotions; Untrue Confessions; Suggestions in Court; Hypnotism and Crime; The Prevention of Crime; are valuable contributions. In the light of the evidence presented it is hard to realize that our courts have taken so little cognizance of the possibilities offered by applied psychology. It would be a pleasant task to make an abstract of this book—but it is not long nor difficult of access. Get it and read it.

Niel, C. *Conditions des Asiatiques, Sujets et Protégés Français au Siam.* Pp. 233. Paris: L. Larose et L. Tenn.

Page, T. N. *The Old Dominion: Her Making and Her Manners.* Pp. 394. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1908.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page has brought within the covers of a book nine essays dealing with "making and the manners of the Old Dominion." The first of the papers tells the story of exploration, the second describes life in Jamestown, the third essay portrays life in colonial Virginia. Then follow papers on the Revolution, on Jefferson, and the Reconstruction Period. Other papers have to do with social conditions and domestic life of present-day Virginia. The last essay gives a fascinating picture of an old

Virginia Sunday. This volume has the usual literary charm of Mr. Page's writings.

Player, P. *Notes on Hydro-Electric Developments.* Pp. 68. New York: McGraw Publishing Company, 1908.

Rastall, B. M. *The Labor History of the Cripple Creek District.* Pp. 166. Price, 50 cents. Madison: University of Wisconsin Bulletin, 1908.

The author has traced, but at times with too great attention to details, the history of the strikes in the Cripple Creek (Col.) District, during the years of 1894 and 1903-4. A careful effort has been made to obtain the facts relative to these memorable and lawless struggles between the miners and their employers, and the author is to be complimented upon the fair-minded manner in which he has presented them. The volume, however, lacks scholarly finish and smacks too greatly of the easy flowing, and at times careless, newspaper style of composition so frequently found in popular accounts of such matters.

Raymond, W. G. *Elements of Railroad Engineering.* Pp. xvi, 405. Price, \$3.50. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1908.

Although economists and the lay public generally will find Professor Raymond's book on the "Elements of Railroad Engineering" too technical to be intelligible, they will none the less find it profitable to give his brief introduction a careful study. In this introduction the author describes the formation of a company, defines securities, and considers briefly the questions of construction, operation, capitalization and relations to the public. The main body of the work is divided into three parts dealing respectively with permanent way, the locomotive and its work, railroad location, construction, and betterment. The author is Professor of Civil Engineering and Dean of the College of Applied Science at the State University of Iowa.

Roeder, A. *Practical Citizenship.* Pp. 215. Price, \$1.50. New York: Isaac H. Blanchard Co., 1908.

A series of popular articles, published in the Newark "Evening News," on the nature of the body politic as an organism, the forces that give it life, and the attainment of practical citizenship, is here presented in book form. The scientific shortcomings of the first two divisions may be overlooked. The third is better. The series as a whole is inspiring in the cause of a larger manhood and may be read with profit.

Schaffner, Margaret A. *The Labor Contract from Individual to Collective Bargaining.* Pp. 182. Price, 50 cents. Madison: University of Wisconsin Bulletin, 1907.

This thesis, although but a tentative study of the evolution of the labor contract in the United States, is nevertheless, a very creditable piece of research. Chapter I dealing with the legal aspects of the question is inexcusably weak, when one considers the work already done by others in the field of labor law. The second part of Chapter III, "Stages of Collective Action in Separate Industries," is especially good and in itself justifies the

appearance of this volume. An appendix is added containing a number of representative working rules and trade agreements.

Schmoller, G. *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft.* Pp. 366. Price, 8.20 m. Leipsic: Duncker & Humblot, 1908.

Seguin, E. *Idiocy and Its Treatment.* Pp. 202. Price, \$2.00. New York: Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1907.

It was a happy thought that led to the reprinting of this valuable thesis for many years out of print. The newer development in child psychology; in the teaching of backward children in public schools; in the reaction of the results of the training of the feeble-minded upon the policies of regular schools, lends added value to the work of Seguin. The original text is reproduced unchanged save for the correction of typographical errors. All teachers of backward children should take advantage of this opportunity to secure the book.

Spargo, J. *The Common Sense of Socialism.* Pp. 184. Chicago: Chas. Kerr & Co., 1908.

Starr, F. *In Indian Mexico.* Pp. x, 424. Price, \$5.00. Chicago: Forbes & Co., 1908.

This large volume, illustrated by 160 excellent half-tones, is the journal of the author covering several trips into the little-known regions of southern Mexico. Much geographical knowledge is presupposed, for there is no map, and the names of towns, etc., are likely to have little meaning to the general reader. The account is very readable though at times too detailed. The field has been little worked so the book puts in convenient form much information about the land and the people otherwise inaccessible.

Thompson, J. A. *Heredity.* Pp. xvi, 604. Price, \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Train, A. *True Stories of Crime.* Pp. viii, 406. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1908.

The author is a good story-teller. As assistant to Mr. Jerome he has had great opportunity to meet interesting criminals and know their careers. The stories are guaranteed true to the facts. They are very interesting and valuable.

Travis, T. *The Young Malefactor.* Pp. xxviii, 243. Price, \$1.50. New York: Thos. Y. Crowell & Co., 1908.

Few subjects are arousing greater interest among those dealing with educational and social problems than that of juvenile delinquency. The author has had considerable experience and is greatly interested in the subject. The reviewer finds himself obliged, however, to dissent from Judge B. B. Lindsey's verdict expressed in the introduction written by him that "Dr. Travis has covered this field in an admirable manner." The style is very diffuse, there is a decided lack of logical order, and repetitions are numerous. The state-

ments of institutions as to numbers reformed are quoted practically without comment as if they were really accurate and valuable. The bibliography is very incomplete, no mention being made for instance, either to Boies: *Principles of Penology*, or Wines: *Punishment and Reformation*. No new conclusions are reached and no new evidence given, save some reference to studies of the author in which he found the same physical defects among the insane noted by the Italians as stigmata of criminals. The advanced student of criminology will hardly find the book of service. The general reader, who knows little of the subject, but who is interested, may read it with profit. The author's attitude is good and his conclusions usually sound. The chief causes of juvenile crime lie, he holds, in neglected and miseducated childhood.

Tuberculosis, National Association for the Study and Prevention of. Transactions of the Third Annual Meeting. Pp. 370. Price, \$2.00. Philadelphia: W. F. Fell Company.

Viator, Scotus. *The Future of Austria-Hungary.* Pp. 70. Price, 2 s. London: Constable & Co., 1907.

In this book are reviewed all the possible combinations against Austria-Hungary, and the author concludes that the dual kingdom will not fall to pieces at the death of the present reigning sovereign. Any aggressor would be met by a powerful combination opposing his claims. England and France especially, must maintain Austria-Hungary as a powerful political unit in Europe. In spite of its internal weakness, Austria-Hungary must be maintained to preserve the European balance of power.

Ward, R. De C. *Climate—Considered Especially in Relation to Man.* Pp. vii, 372. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.
Reserved for later notice.

Ware, S. L. *The Elizabethan Parish in Its Ecclesiastical and Financial Aspects.* Pp. 93. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1908.

Weld, L. D. H. *Private Freight Cars and American Railways.* Pp. 185. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1908.

The monograph by Dr. Weld on private freight cars deals comprehensively with a transportation subject of great importance concerning which there was comparatively little printed information. It is to be hoped that other traffic and operating questions will be made the subject of similar monographs by Dr. Weld and others who have had university training. The monograph gives a history of special equipment cars, shows what part those cars have played in the development of the country, discusses the financial relations of private car lines and the railroads, also the contracts between the private car companies and the rail lines, considers the question of refrigeration charges, analyzes the earnings of private cars, describes the different forms of discriminations and rebates, and closes with an outline of proposed remedies. The author is to be congratulated upon having produced a valuable monograph dealing with a subject both technical and economic in character.

Wendell, B. *The France of To-day.* Pp. 379. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907.

It is some time since as charming a book has appeared as is Professor Wendell's "France of To-day." The author is professor in English at Harvard College and commands a charming style of writing and unusual powers of perception and analysis. The book is the outgrowth of lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute, Boston, in November and December, 1906. The chapters set forth the impressions which France made upon Professor Wendell during the year that he held the James Hazen Hyde lectureship at French universities. The eight chapters of the volume are devoted to the universities, the structure of society, the family, the French temperament, the relation of literature to life, the question of religion, the revolution and its effects, and the republic and democracy. Professor Wendell's contact was mainly with the literary and official classes of France. He saw very little of the masses. The author's impressions of France and the French were extremely favorable. Indeed, it is probable that the French have not had a more appreciative foreign critic. Everyone who has spent any length of time in France knows how very difficult it is to understand the people and institutions of that country. Persons who have been in France or propose to go there will want to read this volume.

Whitin, E. Stagg. *Factory Legislation in Maine.* Pp. 145. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

The publication of this excellent monograph, following those on New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut by different authors, brings us one step nearer the writing of a comprehensive treatise on Factory Legislation in the United States. The work falls into the natural two-fold division of historical and administrative, and is extended to touch upon some topics of collateral interest, such as union label regulation, employers' liability, conciliation, arbitration, etc. The vital connection between child labor and compulsory education laws, and the need for harmony in their enforcement, is clearly brought out. And the writer records the fact that the legislature has recognized by statute the importance of corroborative evidence of age.

The optional initiative and referendum—in process of adoption through constitutional amendment—are regarded by the author as marking a new era in factory legislation, which hereafter "must have the sanction of a majority of the people in the state."

Wolf, J. *Nationalökonomie als exakte Wissenschaft.* Pp. 203. Price 4 m. Leipsic: A. Deichert, 1908.

REVIEWS.

Davenport, H. J. *Value and Distribution.* Pp. 582. Price, \$3.50. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1908.

A lengthy and ponderous volume leading to no practical conclusions. The author begins by outlining at great and unnecessary length the economic